

WEEKLY CITIZEN.

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Says Bradstreet's in its last issue: "An illustration of the way in which barriers are being broken down and relations widened in the modern world is to be seen in the circumstances attending the stay in England of the American engineers on their way to the Paris exposition. An address of welcome was presented to them at the institute of civil engineers by the president of that body, acting in behalf of it, and of similar organizations in England. The American visitors were the guests of the institution during their stay. They were invited to inspect the principal railway, dock, harbor and canal works, and in a number of instances private manufacturing and engineering works were thrown open for their inspection. This action on the part of their English hosts gave the American engineers an opportunity for the observation of engineering and manufacturing methods in England, by which they no doubt profited, and, in their turn, we may be sure they will be glad to have an occasion to extend reciprocal courtesies. The incident is worthy of notice as showing that in the opinion of progressive men there is less of 'art and mystery' and more of science and skill in the conditions which go far to make success in engineering and manufacturing. A policy of secrecy is necessary to mystery, but science lives and thrives in an atmosphere of observation."

BROTHER Morford must have it in for his friend Churchill, as he sinks the dagger into him to the hilt every other day, and don't even mention his name. Probably he will prove an alibi if he is called in-Gazette.

This is the situation in a nut shell. It is just what we have been maintaining all along. The Phenix Herald passing as a republican paper, and at the same time playing into the hands of the democrats by covertly attacking friends of the administration. Fortunately, however, for the administration and the Republic cause at large, the Herald is without standing or influence, its editorial manager being generally recognized as a weak sister, one of the wishy washy kind. That he has neither the inclination to do better nor the ability to do worse does not excuse his hypocritical position and we believe in joggling the little fellow into the bosoms of Zulick, Farish, et al, to where he is right belong. Of course such a notice as this in the CITIZEN will give him something of an undesired notoriety, but still the CITIZEN is willing to contribute liberally in this direction. If we can help make a man of him we shall not have lived in vain.

A PARTIAL CARNAGE of the city was made yesterday with a view of ascertaining who would contribute, and what amount of money could be raised to build the proposed road to San Carlos. The bulk of those interviewed agreed to contribute liberally, but at the same time their donations of money was hedged in by too many qualifications as to what should be done and what should not be done. As a business proposition it will, or at least ought to, admit of many qualifications. The entire business should be entrusted to the hands of a responsible and interested committee. This committee can advertise for proposals to build the road, according to specifications agreed upon. It will likewise be the duty of this committee before accepting the road, to see that it has been built as specified. The money contributed for this purpose can be placed on deposit subject to the order of the committee to be paid to the contractor upon the completion of his work.

TO-MORROW evening a meeting will be held in the rooms of the Commercial Club, to consider the proposition to build a turnpike to San Carlos. This meeting we trust will be fully attended as it is a matter of much importance to the town. The great bulk of the trade of San Carlos and Globe can be diverted this way if the road in question be built. This proposition can be considered in its fullest sense in the meeting to-morrow night. Everybody is invited and to say the least we hope to see the business men of the town out in force.

It looks like the Lord is compensating the South for the loss of its slaves by opening new and unsuspected sources of wealth. For instance, in slavery days the problem of a plantation was the disposal of the cotton seed—it was burned, rotted, dumped. When slavery lifted it was discovered that the discarded seed was good for fertilizers and stock food. Then thirty-five millions of it could be taken from each ton without impairing its value, and this oil refined up to 81 per gallon. Then that the hulle made good food and the ashes good potash, the "refuse" good soap stock and the fibre of the stalk good paper—Atlanta Constitution.

THIS evening the citizens and business men generally will have an opportunity to say whether they want the San Carlos road or not. If they want it and will put up the requisite amount of cash, the road will be built and a good paying trade secured, but if they think they can do without it, all they have to do is to say so and that will end the matter.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

The following communication addressed "To the Public" over the signature of Governor Wolfley, astounding as it may seem, surprises no one. It has long been suspected by the most conservative men, that the Zulick administration was practicing a system of wholesale robbery of Territorial money and the statement of Gov. Wolfley goes far to confirm that fact. That \$100,000 of the peoples money have gone where the woodbin twine is positive, but beyond that no one outside of the barnacles that cling with desperation to the tell tale vouchers, knows. We hope, now, however, that this shame-faced fraud, having been brought to light, will be thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators punished.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 13, '89.

TO THE PUBLIC:
In view of the troubles in relation to the various political offices of the Territory, I desire to call the attention of conservative men of both parties to the following statements taken from the official report of the Territorial Treasurers for 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, and I ask their careful and thoughtful consideration.

The "General Fund" of the Territory is the fund from which general and incidental expenses of the Territory are paid and does not include the University, Normal School and others for which separate and special taxes are levied. It will therefore be understood that this statement is confined to that fund only.

For the years 1885-6 Governor Tritle's officers, having been confined by the Council, were in office and remained to the end of the tenure of two years, which expired early in 1887, so that the Territorial affairs were controlled and managed by Republican officials, except the Governor and a few minor appointments.

Treasurer Butler's report of 1885-6 gives total receipts to general fund.....\$206,374.30
Cash transferred to Foster.....57,200.50
Total expenses 1885-6.....\$149,473.80
Treasurer Foster's report of 1887-8 gives total receipts to general fund.....\$269,426.54
Outstanding warrants.....30,025.57
Total.....\$405,452.21
Cash on hand.....12,883.09

Total expenses 1887-8.....\$392,509.12
or nearly three times as much under Democratic administration, principally the present claimants, as under Republican administration.
From January 1, 1889 to April 8, 1889, the outstanding warrants increased to.....\$ 73,811.61
Accumulated interest about 6,000.00
General Fund overdrawn.....2,400.53
Total.....\$ 82,277.70
Loss the difference between cash and warrants.....\$ 23,142.48
Being an excess over income of \$59,135.22 within a period of three months and eight days.

It seems impossible to escape the conclusion that gross fraud must exist somewhere, else how, in the general expenses of the Territory, and without anything to show for the money, is it possible to almost triple the expenses; even then the expenses of 1885-6, including expenses of the Thirteenth legislature—the most expensive legislature—so said, by the Democrats, that the Territory ever had, the cost being over \$40,000.

A thorough and complete examination should and must be made of the extravagance since January 1, 1887. Will you aid it or will you retard it? These are the questions I ask you to consider. Respectfully,
LEWIS WOLFLEY,
GOVERNOR.

THERE is not much tin on the American continent, but in the midst of the Sierra Madre is a mountain called "Estaneros," meaning the tin workers. On that mountain the spaniards worked for ages upwards of 175 years. That region along with the stream tin, has been a rich source of wealth, besides supplying all the tin smelters at this time in this country. The spot of the location of Estaneros mountain is conspicuously marked on an old map made from surveys of 1693 to 1713. This map divides Mexico into vice-royalties or Military Departments.—El Paso Herald.

There is not only tin there but quartz veins carrying free gold, veins of pure metallic silver and lead and iron ores are in great abundance. The greatest placer diggings ever known are there, and within the heart of this great range who knows what other riches may exist only awaiting the coming of American brawn and muscle to tear it from its rocky embrace. The railroad from Deming will skirt along the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre and will open up the miners and prospectors of Grant county an opportunity that has long been looked for and will be eagerly taken advantage of.—Deming Headlight.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCING.

On examination of the Treasurer's books it was ascertained that there were \$74,000 of outstanding warrants against the General Fund and that the fund itself was overdrawn \$24,000, which, taking into consideration the interest due on these warrants, would make the indebtedness fully \$80,000 in excess of income.

As shown by Treasurer Butler's report of December 31st, 1888, he turned over to his successor Foster \$57,000 in the General Fund—this Foster's report also shows—and there were no outstanding warrants. By Foster's report of date Dec. 31st, 1888, the warrants outstanding were \$36,025, with \$12,883 cash in the general fund, thus leaving the Territorial floating debt less than \$24,000, yet in three months it ran up to \$74,000. December 31st, 1888 the general fund held to the credit of the Territory was \$57,200. March 31st, 1889 this same fund had been overdrawn to the extent of \$84,000 a cool difference of \$121,200. A few more years of democratic financing would have swamped the territory all beyond beyond redemption. These are facts that cannot truthfully be contrived. The new political deal came none too soon to save the fair name of Arizona from the disgrace of bankruptcy.

Every business man and every property holder in Tucson is interested in the road to San Carlos and ought in justice to his own and community interests to attend the meeting called at the Commercial Club rooms this evening. The club has kindly tendered the use of its hall for this purpose and we hope to see a good attendance of representative citizens.

WHENEVER "the great leading Republican journal of Arizona" cracks the political whip on the management of the Phenix Herald, the little man goes down every time.

Cold, cough, croup, is what philosophers term "a logical sequence." One is very liable to follow the other; but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffin nail need not—just at present.

NEW LOCATION.

Col. Durr Now in His New Quarters
On Congress Street.

Tucson can truly boast of its many large and commodious houses. It requires large houses and big stocks of goods to do business in this immense commercial business that centers at this place from every point, north, south, east and west, because they know here is kept the best stocks of goods. The business men of this city are liberal and sell their goods at a reasonable profit, but their business began to grow from the fact that they had increased the number of long distances to trade with them.

ONE of the well-known houses in Tucson is that of Col. Joseph Durr. He came to this place on the first railroad train that came in over the Southern Pacific from Yuma, and commenced business in a small place on Mesilla street, only having a few goods, but his business began to grow from the fact that he had increased the number of long distances to trade with them.

From time to time warehouses in the vicinity were secured until he had three. Several weeks ago he began to look out for larger quarters and finally secured the commodious building on the corner of Congress and Meyer street from Mr. Joseph P. Loneragan. This building is one of the largest in the city and well adapted to the grocery business.

Col. Durr has had a force of men at work arranging this place, putting up and tearing down partitions, painting, etc., for two weeks.

The main store room has been sheathed on one side and will be used for the retail grocery business. In this room will be kept all manner of family groceries.

HUNDREDS OF BARRELS and kegs of whiskey, wines and brandies are piled up in this room entirely cutting the front part of the room from the rear where is located the bar. Adjoining the main room on the west is located the famous Warum Darum room. This has been fitted up with a view of comfort. It is furnished with tables and chairs and the hall hung with many pictures. Col. Durr's wife and son and his wife and son are at the bar and eat their lunch in ease and quiet. The Colonel's bar hall was

A FAVORITE PLACE for people to go for a few minutes at noon time, even on May St, but it will be much more so now since its location on the popular street and in the heart of the business part for the city. In the rear of this room is a large, airy, capable of holding eight or ten car loads of goods at one time. Here will be kept the beer, cheese, pickled pork, lard, ham, bacon, vinegar, cases of olive, etc. Beneath this room is one of the finest cellars in the city where everything that would be in any way affected with the heat can be kept cool and nice. In the rear of the main room and adjoining the bar is another room which will be kept for the benefit of private parties. This room is entered from Meyer street.

The Colonel showed the reporter all through and explained the

he would enjoy now, in a business way, which was denied him at his old location. The place is already crowded with goods and this means that Col. Durr has a stock of goods that will compare with any in the city in the south-west. He now has large amounts of goods on the road that are en route to arrive after he got in the new store. A car load of beer is on the road from San Francisco and it will arrive in a few days.

The public are invited to call and see the venerable son of his grandmother at his new home hospitably and be shown through one of the complete and best arranged business houses in Tucson.

Lewis Wolfley
Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Special attention given to mine and irrigation claims. Office at A. Tucson, A. T.

TELEGRAPH

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The sale of the Cotic Iron and Steel Company to the English company, for four and a half million dollars, has been completed after several months' negotiations.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The gunboat Petrel started on its official trial to-day. To-morrow, Monday and Tuesday, the new gunboat will be put to final test.

NEW YORK, July 13.—John L. Sullivan's baggage arrived this morning, but the fighter himself has not yet put in appearance. He is expected this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Commodore Schley returned this morning from Philadelphia, where he had gone to accompany the new steel cruiser Baltimore, on its first run out to sea. He is in a high state of satisfaction over the achievement of the new craft which he will command as soon as she is put in commission. He will be in command of the ship, and he will be one of the most powerful vessels afloat when fully equipped and armed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—W. B. Walls, a well-known lawyer and politician was in the harbor here yesterday, en route from an estate for which he was attorney.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Oceanic steamer Utah arrived here from Honolulu to-day. The United States man of war Adams arrived at Honolulu July 4th, and it is supposed that the steamer Utah will arrive at Honolulu July 5th, the United States Steamer Alert was at the harbor here yesterday, en route from Fanning Island to relieve the Nipis.

BOSTON, July 13.—A horrible tragedy was enacted in Somerville, early this morning, the victims being Mrs. Catharine Smith and her son Thomas aged fourteen and a half years. The mother died, Augustus Rosenberg, while two other children of Mrs. Smith are injured, one of whom will die. The murderer, a man named Charles, was shot about a year or a husband. A supposed quarrel over financial affairs was the chief cause of the tragedy. The neighbors were called at one o'clock by a number of pistol shots and the police arrived at the front door they encountered the dead body of Thomas Smith. Mrs. Smith was found in the bed and the indications were that she was shot while asleep. All the children slept in the attic. Willie aged twelve was shot through the body and the wound is probably fatal. Augustus was shot in the mouth but his recovery is probable. Charles was slightly wounded. Rosenberg jumped from a window after accomplishing the bloody work and was seen running down the street. He escaped his dead body was shortly afterwards found 500 feet from the scene. It is supposed he either died in a fit or by poisoning.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—The strike remains quiet to-day pending a conference between the National Amalgamated and the Carnegie officials, looking to a settlement. The Pinkerton guards are quartered some miles away ready for any emergency.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—News from Panama, July 12, says that the steamer Rafael, from Valparaiso for Buenos Ayres ports, was wrecked April 18th on the rocks of the National Amalgamated and the Carnegie officials, looking to a settlement. The Pinkerton guards are quartered some miles away ready for any emergency.

JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, July 12.—A fire occurred here early this morning in which three persons perished. The jail containing three persons, Newton Cook, Henry Hoover and Frank Warner, was discovered by the fire. The fire originated in a front room where the deputy sheriff slept, which made it impossible to reach the prisoners until the fire was extinguished. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—A fight to a finish between Johnny Griffin of Boston and Murphy of Australia, the light weight champion of the world, took place at the rooms of the California Athletics to-night. Griffin at 120 and Murphy at 117. The fight lasted one hour and thirty minutes and ended in a draw.

DEER PARK, Md., July 12.—The President arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. He was accompanied by his family and a large number of his staff.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Henry C. Bowen, editor of the New York Independent, was badly bruised and suffered a severe shock by a carriage accident. Bowen was taken to his home on Wood street. It is feared that the accident may prove serious.

STOCK FALLS, Cal., July 12.—To-day's session of the constitutional convention lasted but half an hour. The only feature was the effort to reconsider the action of the convention yesterday in regard to the memorial to the President.

BISMARCK, N. Dak., July 12.—The meeting of the judiciary committee deferred the fact that there will be difficulty in settling the case of the State against the Territory. The trouble lies between the county and district courts. Johnson offered a number of articles for the new constitution, but the committee decided that no new counties should be established that would reduce any county to less than 400 square miles or 2,000 inhabitants. The temperance committee stands practically against the prohibition amendments to popular vote, and it is thought this will settle temperance legislation of the convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The number of petitions that were presented to the constitutional convention to-day was large and among them were petitions in favor of woman suffrage and prohibition.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A bloody slugging match took place in Chicago last night, without even the show of interference made by Mississippi in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. The fighters were the negro, Peter Jackson of Australia, and Sallor Brown. The former had agreed to stop the latter in six rounds. The men fought with two ounce gloves, and Brown rushed the fighting, but was repeatedly knocked down by his antagonist. Stubbornly he continued, but on the third round his condition became so pitiable that he was bleeding profusely and was unable to raise his hands. The spectators cried out for him to be killed, and the referee stopped the fight, awarding the victory to Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The cornerstone of the new Academy of Sciences was laid to-day. Charles F. Crocker was president of the day, and addressed the assembly by Irving M. Scott and Dr. Harkness, president of the academy.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 12.—Reports have just reached here that the head of Wagner Creek, Jackson county, had been visited by a destroying cloudburst which swept the country for a distance of four miles, and large hail stones have destroyed all fruit and other crops, the trees looking as bare as they do during the winter season. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—One half of the town of Dyakond has been destroyed by an earthquake.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 12.—A terrible storm is raging at Vera Cruz, and shipping is in great peril.

LONDON, July 12.—The novelist, Wilkie Collins, is sinking.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—On board the steamer Achille, from Panama, to-day was found Maurice Welch, the former friend of Dillon's, and who shipped as sailor from here, on the steamer's last trip. Chicago dispatches said that two of the Welch had been seen in the city, as the suspect Simmonds, who appeared in the Cronin case. Welch manifested marked interest on the recital of the Cronin case, but denied any connection with it, and easily proved an alibi.

D.P.R., July 12.—M. Laur, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Loire, has challenged M. Thompson, member of the department of Constantine, Algeria, to a fight a duel.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 12.—Fifty five frame buildings are already up or under way. The insurance men have satisfactorily adjusted over \$400,000 losses. There is no destruction and supplies contributed are beyond need.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Athletics 9; Cincinnati 5.
Cincinnati, July 12.—Cincinnati 10; Athletics 7.
Kansas City, July 12.—Kansas City 0; Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis, July 12.—St. Louis 13; Columbus 5.
New York, July 12.—New York 4; Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago, July 12.—Chicago 3; Washington 3.
San Francisco, July 12.—Oakland 9; Sacramento 7.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Some of the butchers of the city who have secured government contracts have made a complaint to the district attorney alleging that the agents of several Chicago dressed beef houses have combined to injure them by introducing here what is practically a boycott. A representative of a Chicago louse however denies its emphatically, and said that they had only entered into a combination to put up prices.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 12.—John Murray, who killed city marshal Wilson, of Chicago, a few days ago, was held this morning for the murder of said Wilson without bail.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 12.—The races to-day were made notable by the fastest mile ever recorded in a race, Moore beating little Minch, and three others in 1:30.4 official time. Outside timers all made the mile faster, none making it slower than 1:30.4, the previous record being 1:30.4 made by Tenbroeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was commemorated to-day. The French military and civil societies assisted by companies of the State militia had a parade this afternoon which was followed by a literary exercises in the Grand opera house.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The secretary of the treasury has received a letter from the collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, in regard to the salmon fisheries of that territory, in which he suggests that the United States government should engage in catching and preparing salmon for market, distributed over large areas of the territory to prevent the lawless protection of these fisheries are properly enforced. He has been informed that his request cannot be granted, because of lack of the appropriation out of which his expenses would be paid. It seems that while congress passed the act for the protection of the Salmon fisheries of Alaska, it neglected to appropriate the necessary funds to carry out the act.

Indian News.
Hon. Claude M. Johnson, agent at Sacaton of the Pima agency has been in Phoenix for several days trying to unravel the murder of the Indian Louis, some days ago near Tempe, and hopes, through the Indians themselves, to discover his murderers.

To a Phoenix reporter he reports affairs at Sacaton in a prosperous condition. The Indians have this year a large crop of wheat, with considerable barley, melons and pumpkins. Some of their products are sold at Florence and Casa Grande, the United States government furnishing some fifteen to twenty wagons yearly for use of its wards.

Altogether some 11,000 Indians are included within Agent Johnson's jurisdiction. 1200 Pima at the Gila reservation, 400 Maricopas on Salt river and over 7,000 Papagos scattered from New Mexico to California, south of the Gila river. The Indians of the Salt river reservation are compelled to take long journeys about the desert, but he always tries to go wherever any disturbance is reported between stockmen, miners and Indians. At the agency headquarters, an Indian court, consisting of three Pimas, settles their petty disputes, generally to the satisfaction of all parties. During the school year, when 150 or more children of both sexes are instructed at the school, the eighty-five Pimas are taking a three years' course, while ninety more are at Albuquerque.

Agent Johnson considers the Indians capable of great improvement. The children are willing to attend school, and during his administration of about fourteen years, he has noticed an increased interest in agriculture and in the attainment of better modes of living.

The agency now has an effective system of water works, operated by steam. Drunkenness is the great evil to be resisted. The Indian is gregarious in his bibulousity, and a crowd wants to be self with whiskey altogether. At such times several are generally killed, and white people, if isolated, are liable to be attacked and outraged. Agent Johnson thinks the press should endeavor to arouse public opinion, but no one would think of supplying alcohol to these poor savages, who can be so much bettered if only that enemy is withheld.

THE King Solomon is being worked by Mr. J. L. Messersmith. Three men are at work and a satisfactory quality of ore is being taken out of a drift that is being run to the main shaft for the purpose of furnishing air. When this drift is completed sinking will be resumed.

The Calla mine owned by Messrs. Rice & Kencher is being profitably worked. Four tons of ore have been shipped from this property recently and another shipment will be made soon.

L. F. Fries is taking good ore from his mine, is working three men.

In the Lettis mine a streak of fine ore was encountered last week. Wheeler & Perry are working this mine, employing four or five Mexicans.

All the mines are looking well and their owners are greatly encouraged by the last six months work done in the camp.

Death of A. H. Stebbins.
Shortly after eleven o'clock last evening, A. H. Stebbins breathed his last after a long and painful illness, death coming as a relief from suffering; his complaint was cancer of the bowels.

Mr. Stebbins was an old resident of Tombstone, coming to this camp about ten years ago. From the day of his arrival up to his death he was prominently identified with the mining and other business interests of Tombstone and Cochise county, and his disbursements ran up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Stebbins served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion as a private soldier, in 1862, in Company D, Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to be Lieutenant, which rank he held at the time of his discharge in 1864. He was a charter member of Burnsides Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of this city, and also a member of Washington Camp No. 1, P. O. S. of A.

Mr. Stebbins was an ardent Republican and took an active interest in politics. He represented the district in the National Republican convention in Chicago, 1884, and introduced and was chiefly instrumental in having incorporated in the platform the famous "home rule" plank.

Mr. Stebbins was a generous, whole souled gentleman, and by his death Tombstone loses an energetic and useful citizen, and his death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his many admirable qualities of heart and mind.

He leaves two children, a son and daughter, respectively aged about sixteen and fourteen who are in school in Massachusetts. His wife died several years ago. He was a native of Massachusetts, and at the time of his death was 50 years of age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 10 o'clock, under the auspices of Burnsides Post, No. 2, G. A. R., from the office of the Blinn Lumber Company.—Epitaph.

Centrifugal Pump Irrigation
About six weeks ago Mr. D. D. Hall received a centrifugal pump and set it up on a 320-acre tract of land, owned by him two miles south of Tucson, beyond Silver Lake. He had sunk a well to the "hard water strata," but it was found with the new pump the water supply would only last 30 days at a time. He at once commenced working and is now, at a depth of about 16 feet, able to supply the pump for 12 out of 24 hours. The pump will throw 1000 gallons of water a minute and is run by steam. Mr. Hall expects to strike an inexhaustible supply of water at the strata of gravel which is not a greater depth than 23 feet. When the pump is supplied with water, it will be estimated that it will throw enough water to irrigate 48 acres every 24 hours. As land only requires irrigation once a month it will be seen that with a water supply this pump will irrigate 1200 acres of land in 30 days.

The cost of the plant is \$1400, and the running expenses will not over three dollars per day. It has been estimated that where a person owns his own land or can buy it at \$3 per acre land can be irrigated with one of these centrifugal pumps at a cost of 10 cents per acre. These pumps could not be used on mesa lands as they will not raise the water successfully more than fifteen feet. Thousands of these pumps are now in operation in California and several are proving to be an unqualified success in the Salt River valley.

Mr. Thos. Hughes, of the firm of Hughes, Stevens & Co., has given much time to the subject of irrigation by pumping the water, and is enthusiastic in the belief that this process will one day take the place of all canals and ditches in California. He has been able to demonstrate that his pump will do all that is claimed it will be the signal for others to at once adopt his method of irrigation.

Railroad News.
Mr. C. C. Maag is working a few extra men now repairing recent washouts. The damage so far has been slight.

Supt. J. S. Noble will leave for San Francisco to-morrow, to attend a meeting of all the superintendents of the system in that city.

Mr. B. L. Worthen, who recently wedded Miss Kittie Fitzgerald, has returned after a month's visit to the Golden State. He is now working in the shop.

Mr. W. H. Russell, road foreman, with him to be a looking fellow when the machine shop to-day. Mr. Russell is one of the solid and efficient men of the road.

There are about 100 men less working in and about the shops and yards in Tucson than at this time last year. There are now only about thirty men on the payroll.

Engine No. 227, wrecked near El Paso two months ago is already ready for service again, having been put in excellent condition. A new draft appliance was also installed.

A new stationary boiler is being put in at the machine shops. It is larger than the old one and has several economical improvements which the former one did not have.

Hon. Lew Martin, also a member of the last legislature in this Territory is now running a passenger train between Tucson and Silver Lake. Lew is said to be a looking fellow when adorned with the "gold bugle."

Foreman Drew of the round house has been in poor health recently and it is rumored that he will leave for California in a short time for the purpose of entering into a contract by the terms of which he will forsake "single blessedness."

Engineer O'Brien, late of the Fifteenth Locomotive, received a postal card last week addressed something like this: "HON. JACK O'BRIEN. It was signed with a Chinese scrawl. Jack will make it lively for the man that wrote it if he finds him. The rumor is that the card was written by Master Mechanic Carroll is denied.

Olive Camp Mines.
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is positively denied by Walter Blaine who is here to counsel the secretary upon matters pertaining to the state department. Blaine's health is good.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Arrangements have been completed for the exportation of an unusually large number of cattle within the next three or four months. Nelson Morris, a heavy cattle dealer in this city, has secured the vacant space on all the outgoing steamers from New York for Liverpool, Glasgow and London, for a period of two or three months. J. L. Hattway of Boston, and his syndicate have engaged all room on the steamers on the Warren line from Boston, for July, August and September.

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Chicago, July 12.—Chicago 3; Washington 3.
San Francisco, July 12.—Oakland 9; Sacramento 7.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Some of the butchers of the city who have secured government contracts have made a complaint to the district attorney alleging that the agents of several Chicago dressed beef houses have combined to injure them by introducing here what is practically a boycott. A representative of a Chicago louse however denies its emphatically, and said that they had only entered into a combination to put up prices.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 12.—John Murray, who killed city marshal Wilson, of Chicago, a few days ago, was held this morning for the murder of said Wilson without bail.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 12.—The races to-day were made notable by the fastest mile ever recorded in a race, Moore beating little Minch, and three others in 1:30.4 official time. Outside timers all made the mile faster, none making it slower than 1:30.4, the previous record being 1:30.4 made by Tenbroeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was commemorated to-day. The French military and civil societies assisted by companies of the State militia had a parade this afternoon which was followed by a literary exercises in the Grand opera house.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The secretary of the treasury has received a letter from the collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, in regard to the salmon fisheries of that territory, in which he suggests that the United States government should engage in catching and preparing salmon for market, distributed over large areas of the territory to prevent the lawless protection of these fisheries are properly enforced. He has been informed that his request cannot be granted, because of lack of the appropriation out of which his expenses would be paid. It seems that while congress passed the act for the protection of the Salmon fisheries of Alaska, it neglected to appropriate the necessary funds to carry out the act.

Indian News.
Hon. Claude M. Johnson, agent at Sacaton of the Pima agency has been in Phoenix for several days trying to unravel the murder of the Indian Louis, some days ago near Tempe, and hopes, through the Indians themselves, to discover his murderers.